

her cooking over the open fire in kettles and griddles. Bread was baked in the family bake-oven placed in front of the fire. Candles or a rag burning in a pan of grease served for light at night.

The early accounts mention lean hard years during this period. Potatoes, bread, and garlic soup were common fare. Wild game was plentiful though, and served to ease the food problem, although bears came into the field and grubbed for carrots and other vegetables.<sup>5</sup>

Clothing was also a great problem. In the summer and fall of 1859 nearly all of the freight trains supplying Camp Floyd passed through the valley, taking advantage

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<sup>4</sup>John Huber, "History of Midway Ward," MSS, (Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Collection, Heber City, 1920), p. 2.

<sup>5</sup>Crook, "History of Wasatch County," *op. cit.*, p. 16.



First brick home built in Wasatch County. Built by John Watkins.  
Now owned by Bishop Henry T. Coleman, Midway, 1868.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a copy of the original letter, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln. The letter is addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and is dated January 3, 1862. The letter is a copy of the original letter, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln. The letter is addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and is dated January 3, 1862.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "J. H. Smith", "W. J. Jones", and "M. J. Brown", among others.